



Judiciary Committee

**Tuesday, November 14, 2017
9:00 AM
404 HOB**

Meeting Packet

Richard Corcoran
Speaker

Chris Sprowls
Chair

Committee Meeting Notice

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Judiciary Committee

Start Date and Time: Tuesday, November 14, 2017 09:00 am
End Date and Time: Tuesday, November 14, 2017 12:00 pm
Location: Sumner Hall (404 HOB)
Duration: 3.00 hrs

Consideration of the following proposed committee bill(s):

PCB JDC 18-01 -- Property Insurance Assignment Agreements

-Presentations on criminal justice data and data collection.

-Panel discussion on improving criminal justice data collection and public availability of data.



Pursuant to rule 7.11, the deadline for amendments to bills on the agenda by non-appointed members shall be 6:00 p.m., Monday, November, 13, 2017.

By request of the Chair, all committee members are asked to have amendments to bills on the agenda submitted to staff by 6:00 p.m., Monday, November 13, 2017.

NOTICE FINALIZED on 11/07/2017 4:17PM by Ellerkamp.Donna

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: PCB JDC 18-01 Property Insurance Assignment Agreements
SPONSOR(S): Judiciary Committee
TIED BILLS: None **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: Judiciary Committee		Tuszynski 	Poche 

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Property insurance provides financial reimbursement to an insured property owner to cover repairs or replacement of damaged or stolen property. The insured pays a premium for such coverage. An insured may sign over the rights to the benefits of an insurance policy to a third party through an assignment of benefits. This allows the third party, or assignee, such as a water extraction company, a roofer, or a plumber, to stand in the shoes of the insured and seek direct payment from the insurance company for repairs made to the covered property. The Office of Insurance Regulation reports concerning trends in the use of assignments of benefits in property insurance and projects recurring significant annual rate increases of as much as 10% and the potential for insurers to discontinue writing policies within certain areas of the state.

PCB JDC 18-01 defines "assignment agreement" and establishes requirements related to the execution, validity, and effect of such an agreement. Specifically, the PCB requires an agreement to:

- Be written;
- Include a 7-day period within which the insured may rescind the agreement;
- Include an estimate of services;
- Require notice to the insurer upon execution of an assignment agreement; and
- Require notice to the insured regarding the legal implications of an assignment agreement.

The PCB prohibits certain fees and the altering of policy provisions related to managed repairs in an assignment agreement.

The PCB transfers certain duties under the insurance contract to the assignee that are a prerequisite for filing a lawsuit, and duties that shift the burden to the assignee to prove why any failure to carry out such duties has not limited the insurer's ability to perform under the contract. The PCB also limits an assignee's ability to recover certain costs directly from the insured. These new requirements apply to assignment agreements executed after July 1, 2018.

If an assignee intends to file suit against an insurer based on a claim filed pursuant to an assignment agreement, the PCB requires the assignee give the insurer notice at least 10 business days before filing suit, but not before the insurer has made a determination of coverage.

If the parties fail to settle and litigation results in a judgment, the PCB provides the exclusive means for either party to recover attorney fees. The PCB defines the difference between the insurer's pre-suit settlement offer and the assignor's pre-suit settlement demand as "the disputed amount." The award of fees are as follows:

- If the difference between the judgment and the settlement offer is less than 25 percent of the disputed amount, then the insurer is entitled to attorney fees.
- If the difference between the judgment and the settlement offer is at least 25 percent but less than 50 percent of the disputed amount, neither party is entitled to fees.
- If the difference between the judgment and the settlement offer is at least 50 percent of the disputed amount, the assignee is entitled to attorney fees.

Each insurer must report to the Office of Insurance Regulation specified data on claims paid in the prior year pursuant to an assignment agreement by January 30, 2021, and each year thereafter.

The PCB also prohibits a residential property insurance policy from restricting the assignment of post-loss benefits.

The PCB does not have a fiscal impact on the state or on local governments and has an indeterminate fiscal impact on the private sector.

The PCB provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: pcb01.JDC.DOCX

DATE: 11/9/2017

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Assignment Agreements

An assignment of insurance contract benefits allows a third party, or assignee, to stand in the shoes of an insured and collect insurance proceeds directly from the insurance company. This type of assignment of benefits agreement (AOB) is commonly used in health insurance where an insured assigns his or her benefits for a covered medical service to the health care provider and the insurer pays the health care provider directly. AOBs are becoming more common in property insurance claims, particularly in water damage claims, where an insured homeowner assigns his or her benefits from a property insurance policy to a contractor, water remediation company, or roofer who repairs the damaged property.

In property insurance, an insured's loss is often an emergency, like a burst water pipe or a damaged roof allowing water into a home. In Florida's humid environment, water damage can quickly turn from a minor problem to a major problem involving mold and mildew, making remediation and repair a time-sensitive task and requiring an assignee to begin repairs immediately to prevent further damage. Remediation and mitigation of damages are often terms of a property insurance policy. In claims that do not involve an AOB, the homeowner typically notifies the insurer of the loss and the insurer has the opportunity to inspect the property before permanent repairs begin. Insurers report that in claims involving an AOB, the work has often begun or is substantially completed before the insurer has the opportunity to inspect the property. This makes it difficult to verify the cause and the extent of the damage and, as a result, the scope of coverage and the appropriate amount of the claim.

Insurance policies typically impose certain duties on an insured in order to receive coverage under the policy, such as requiring an insured to file proofs of loss, produce records, and submit to examination under oath. However, some Florida courts have held that an assignee does not have to comply with these obligations because they agreed only to an assignment of the insurance benefits and did not agree to assume any of the duties under the insurance policy.¹

Some assignees attempt to transfer broad rights under the policy and combine the AOB with authorization to perform services described only in general terms.² When an insured assigns a contract, they assign all equitable and legal interest in the contract to the assignee, placing the assignee in the shoes of the insured to enforce the contract against the insurer.³ An AOB to receive payment under an insurance contract necessarily assigns the right to enforce payment. An unqualified assignment transfers all of the interest the insured has under the contract and the insured has no right to make any claim on the contract once the assignment is complete, unless authorized to do so by the assignee.⁴ An insured who enters into an AOB may unknowingly assign his or her right to determine whether to file suit on the claim.

¹ *Citizens Property Insurance Corporation v. Ifergane*, 114 So. 3d 190 (Fla. 3d DCA 2012); *Shaw v. State Farm Fire and Casualty, Co.*, 37 So. 3d 329, 332 (Fla. 5th DCA 2010).

² Erickson's, *Contract for Services, Assignment of Benefits*, <http://ericksonsdrying.com/contact-us/contract-for-services-assignment-of-benefits/> (last visited 11/2/17) (assigning "any and all insurance rights, benefits, and proceeds under applicable insurance policies ...; authorizing release of any and all information requested by Erickson's its representative, or its attorney to [sic] the direct purpose of obtaining actual benefits to be paid ...; waiv[ing] privacy rights ...; appointing Erickson's as attorney-in-fact, authorizing Erickson's to endorse [insured's] name, and to deposit insurance checks").

³ 3A Fla. Jur 2d *Assignments* § 34 (Nov. 2015).

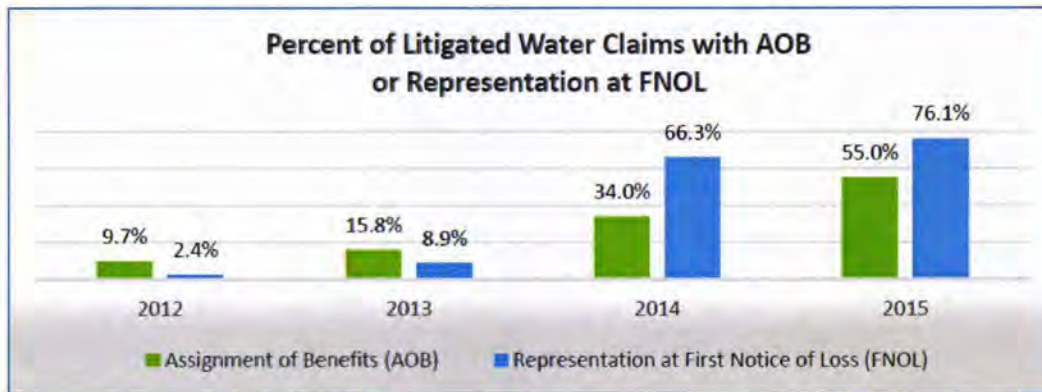
⁴ *State Farm Fire and Casualty Co. v. Ray*, 556 So. 2d 811, 813 (Fla. 5th DCA 1990) (citing 4 Fla. Jur.2d, *Assignments*, § 23 (1978)).

Reported Data

On February 7, 2017, the Commissioner of the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) testified before the Financial Services Commission regarding the impact of assignment agreements on the domestic insurance market.⁵ Of concern is a substantial decrease in the net underwriting gains and net income of domestic insurers, which he attributed to rising loss and loss adjustment expense ratios.⁶ He indicated this reduces a company's ability to build policyholder surplus; procure reinsurance; and, lower rates. Some of the concerning trends from 2010 to 2016 are:

- A 28 percent increase in the average severity of domestic property insurance claims;⁷
- A 46 percent increase in the frequency per 1,000 policies of water loss claims associated with personal residential insurance policies;⁸ and
- An increase from 5.7 percent to 15.9 percent in the use of AOBs.⁹

The Commissioner also shared data from Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens). Citizens reports that the percent of litigated water claims has increased from 20.7 percent in 2012 to 34 percent in 2015. During this same period, the percent of litigated water claims with an assignment agreement increased from 9.7 percent to 55 percent, and the percent of litigated water claims with representation at first notice of loss increased from 2.4 percent to 76.1 percent.



In 2015, Citizens reports the average cost of litigated water claims was \$33,918; the average cost of non-litigated water claims was \$5,857.¹⁰ Based on the trend lines, the Commissioner projected the potential for recurring annual rate increases due to water claims and the potential for insurers to discontinue writing policies within specific zip codes.¹¹ The reduction in available insurance combined with the widening gap between rates in the private market and rates available from Citizens,¹² he indicated, jeopardizes the depopulation of Citizens that has occurred during the last 5 years.¹³

⁵ Commissioner David Altmaier, *The Florida Property Insurance Market and Assignment of Benefits (AOB)*, Presented to: The Financial Services Commission, Feb. 7, 2017, available at: <https://www.floir.com/siteDocuments/FSCAOBPresentation02072017.pdf> (last accessed 11/4/17).

⁶ A loss adjustment expense, or LAE, is defined as the sum insurers pay for investigating and settling insurance claims, including the cost of defending a lawsuit in court. (Insurance Information Institute, *Glossary*, <http://www.iii.org/services/glossary/> (last visited Nov. 14, 2017).

⁷ *Supra*, FN 5, at pg. 4.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*; See also Florida Office of Insurance Regulation, *2015 Report on Review of the 2015 Assignment of Benefits Data Call*, at 6, <http://www.floir.com/siteDocuments/AssignmentBenefitsDataCallReport02082016.pdf>

¹⁰ *Supra*, FN 5, at 5.

¹¹ The percent of approved rate filings requesting a rate increase increased from 37.6 percent in 2014 to 72.3 percent in 2016.

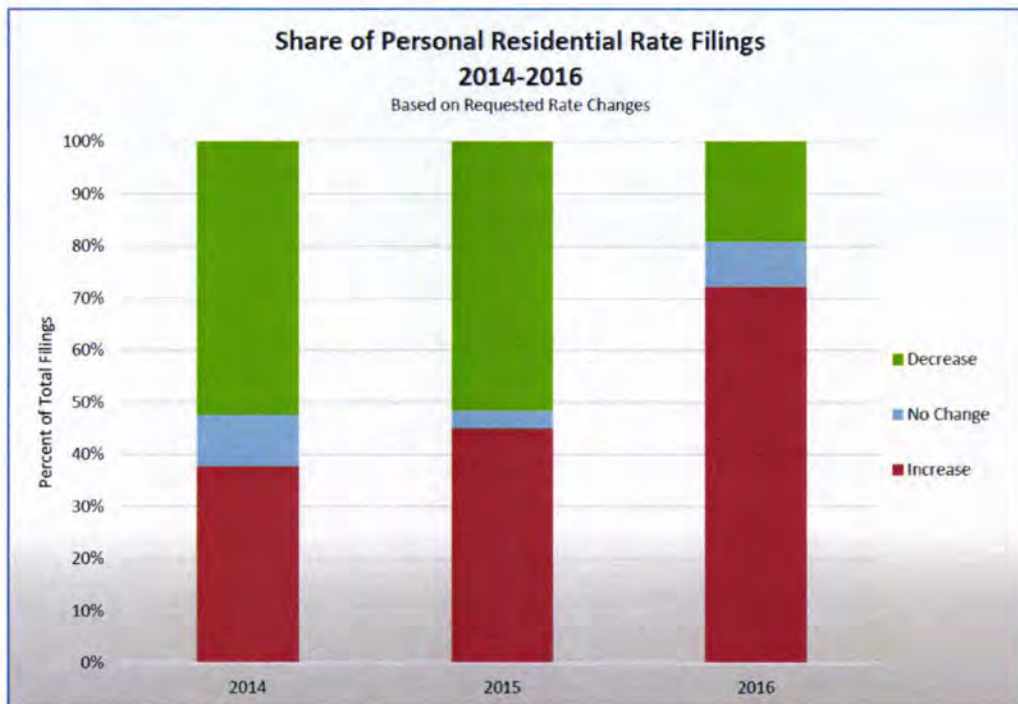
¹² Citizens' rates may not increase more than 10 percent per year, except for sinkhole coverage and increases due to coverage changes and surcharges. s. 627.351(6)(n)6., F.S.

¹³ By law, a new policy is ineligible for coverage in Citizens if a private company offers comparable coverage with a premium that is up to 15 percent higher than the Citizens premium. A policy is ineligible for renewal coverage through Citizens if a private company offers

Form Filing and Approval for Property and Casualty Insurance Forms

OIR has primary responsibility for regulating, enforcing, and ensuring compliance with statutes governing the business of insurance. OIR oversees insurance company solvency, policy forms and rates, and market conduct performance. With limited exceptions, s. 627.410(1), F.S., requires every insurance policy form to be filed with and approved by OIR before the form can be used by the insurance company.¹⁴ As a result, residential property insurance policies are subject to oversight by the OIR.

OIR data shows the trends in property insurance AOB use are having an impact on the profitability and rate need of many of the state’s domestic property insurance companies. For example, in 2014, 63 percent of rate filings for property insurance were for *decreases* in property insurance rates or no rate change. However, in 2016, 72.3 percent of approved rate filings were for *increases* in property insurance rates.¹⁵



Assignability of Insurance Policies

Florida law provides that a policy may be assignable, or not assignable, as provided by its terms.¹⁶ An assignment can occur before an insured experiences a loss (pre-loss) or after an insured experiences a loss (post-loss). Florida courts have held that an insurance company may include language in the policy prohibiting pre-loss assignments.¹⁷ However, courts have also held that an insurance company may not include language in the policy prohibiting post-loss assignments.¹⁸

comparable coverage at or below Citizens’ premium. Thus, if rates for private carriers increase significantly, it is more likely that a policy will meet the threshold for new or renewal coverage by Citizens.

¹⁴ Commercial property insurance forms are among the exceptions.

¹⁵ Supra, FN 5, at pg. 6.

¹⁶ S. 627.422, F.S.

¹⁷ Id.

¹⁸ *Security First Ins. Co. v. Fla. Office of Ins. Reg.*, 177 So. 3d 627 (Fla. 1st DCA 2015).

Florida case law provides that an insurance company can include a provision in a property insurance policy that prohibits an insured from assigning his or her policy to a third party.¹⁹ However, the courts have consistently rejected attempts by insurance companies to limit or prohibit an insured from assigning his or her rights under the policy once a claim arises. The purpose of prohibiting assignment of the policy is to protect an insurer against unbargained-for risks.²⁰ One reason a post-loss AOB is valid despite a provision prohibiting assignment without consent of the insurance company is that once a loss occurs, the financial exposure of the insurance company does not change. If a post-loss AOB is executed, the third party cannot assert new rights of his or her own that did not belong to the insured. However, the AOB can undermine the insurance company's ability to administer a claim according to the terms of the insurance contract because the AOB conveys only contract rights, not contract duties, such as the requirement of examination under oath or participation in alternative dispute resolution.

Attorney Fees

Section 627.428(1), F.S., awards attorney fees against an insurer in a court proceeding "in which the insured or beneficiary prevails" This "one-way" attorney fee provision serves to level the playing field between an insurance company and an insured, thereby creating a disincentive for an insurance company to improperly deny or delay coverage. The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted the statute as making an award of attorney fees available to an insured, the insured's estate, specifically named policy beneficiaries, and "third parties who claim policy coverage by assignment from the insured."²¹ The insured typically sues to be made whole for damages incurred and covered by the policy. An assignee, pursuant to an AOB, could use litigation and the threat of attorney fees to maximize profit from an insurance claim. This combination of a broad assignment of rights, no assignment of duties, open-ended authorization to perform work, authority to enforce transferred rights to the exclusion of the insured's authority to enforce, and the potential for attorney fees has created an environment of escalating concern to insurance companies.

OIR reports that there has been an exponential increase in AOB-related lawsuits; in 2006, there were **406** AOB related lawsuits, in 2011, there were **1,406**, and in 2016, that number had reached **28,183**, with no corresponding increase in consumer complaints.²²

Effect of Proposed Changes

Assignability of Insurance Policies

PCB JDC 18-01 creates s. 627.7152, F.S., establishing requirements applicable to the assignment of post-loss benefits. The provisions regulating assignment agreements are divided between the execution, validity, and effect, and enforcement of assignment agreements.

¹⁹ *Gisela Invs., N.V. v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 452 So. 2d 1056 (Fla. 3d DCA 1984); see also *West Florida Grocery Co. v. Teutonia Fire Ins. Co.*, 77 So. 209, 224 (Fla. 1917) ("[I]t is a well-settled rule that the provision in a policy relative to the consent of the insurer to the transfer of an interest does not apply to an assignment after loss."); *Better Construction, Inc. v. National Union Fire Ins. Co.*, 651 So. 2d 141, 142 ("[A] provision against assignment of an insurance policy does not bar an insured's assignment of an after-loss claim."); *Highlands Ins. Co. v. Kravecas*, 719 So. 2d 320, 321 (Fla. 3d DCA 1998); *One Call Prop. Serv. Inc. v. Sec. First Ins. Co.*, 165 So. 3d 749 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015); *Security First Ins.*, at 628 (prohibiting an insurance company from including language in a property insurance policy that prohibits a policyholder from assigning a post-loss claim).

²⁰ *Lexington Ins. Co. v. Simkins Industries, Inc.*, 704 So. 2d 1384, 1386 (Fla. 1998).

²¹ *Roberts v. Carter*, 350 So. 2d 78, 79 (Fla. 1977).

²² Commissioner David Altmaier, Testimony on HB 1421 (2017), Presented to: House Insurance & Banking Subcommittee, March 14, 2017. Available at: <http://thefloridachannel.org/videos/31417-house-insurance-banking-subcommittee/> (last accessed 11/9/17).

Execution, Validity, and Effect

The PCB defines an "assignment agreement" as a written instrument which assigns post-loss benefits under a residential property insurance policy to an assignee who performs either emergency or non-emergency repairs on the property. To be valid and enforceable, an assignment agreement must:

- Be in writing and signed concurrently by a named insured and the assignee;
- Permit the insured to rescind the agreement within 7 business days of execution without penalty (the insured shall be responsible to pay for work performed before the agreement is rescinded);
- Require the assignee to provide the insurer with a copy of the assignment agreement within 3 business days after the agreement is executed or work has begun, whichever is earlier;
- Include a written, itemized, per-unit cost estimate of services and, if the estimate includes water restoration services, provide proof that the assignee is certified by an entity that requires services to be performed according to a nationally-recognized standard;
- Relate only to the work to be performed by the assignee; and
- Contain notice to the insured of the right to rescind the agreement and that, by executing the assignment agreement, the insured is giving up certain rights that could result in litigation by the assignee against the insurer.

The PCB prohibits an assignment agreement from containing any fee related to administering or rescinding the agreement, such as a rescission penalty fee, a mortgage-processing fee, a cancellation fee, or an administrative fee. Additionally, the agreement may not alter any term or defense relating to a managed repair arrangement contained in the policy. Managed repair arrangements provide an insured access to a network of professionals, maintained by the insurer, to repair covered losses. This kind of arrangement removes the burden on an insured to get multiple quotes to determine the best option for repair work on his or her damaged property.

The PCB transfers duties under the insurance contract to the assignee which, if not carried out, shift the burden to the assignee to prove why such a failure did not limit the insurer's ability to perform under the contract. The duties are to:

- Maintain and provide requested service records for copying;
- Cooperate in the investigation of a claim; and
- Deliver the assignment agreement to the insurer as required.

The PCB also transfers duties to the assignee which must be performed before the assignee may file suit. If required by the insurer, the assignee must participate in:

- Examinations under oath and recorded statements that are reasonably necessary, based on the scope of work and complexity of the claim, and limited to matters related to the services provided, the cost of the services and the assignment.
- Appraisal or other alternative dispute resolution process in accordance with the terms of the policy.

The PCB requires the assignee to provide the insured with revised statements regarding work to be performed as supplemental or additional repairs are required and to perform work in compliance with current industry standards.

By entering into an assignment agreement, the assignee and its subcontractors waive any claim against the insured, including the right to claim a lien against the insured's real property, for payment related to the services performed. The waiver does not include a claim for payment of applicable deductibles, work performed before the agreement was rescinded by the insured, or any enhancements ordered and approved by the insured.

Enforcement

The PCB requires an assignee to give an insurer and the insured prior written notice before filing suit on a claim at least 10 business days before filing the complaint. The notice to sue may not be served before the insurer has made a determination of coverage according to the timeframes and requirements of current law.²³ The notice must specify the damages in dispute, the amount claimed, the pre-suit settlement demand, and must include an itemized, detailed written invoice or estimate of the work performed or to be performed. If the work includes water remediation services, the invoice must include proof the assignee possesses certification from an entity that requires repairs be performed according to a standard that is approved by the American National Standards Institute.²⁴ The insurer must respond in writing within the 10 day timeframe by making a settlement offer or requiring appraisal or other alternative dispute resolution.

If the parties fail to settle and litigation results in a judgment, the PCB provides the exclusive means for either party to recover attorney fees.²⁵ The PCB allows an award of attorney fees based on how much the litigation improved recovery over the amount offered during settlement negotiations. To accomplish this, the PCB defines the difference between the insurer's pre-suit offer and the assignee's pre-suit demand as "the disputed amount." Fees are then awarded as follows:

- If the difference between the judgment and the insurer's settlement offer is less than 25 percent of the disputed amount, then the insurer is entitled to attorney fees.
- If the difference between the judgment and the insurer's settlement offer is at least 25 percent but less than 50 percent of the disputed amount, neither party is entitled to fees.
- If the difference between the judgment and the settlement offer is at least 50 percent of the disputed amount, the assignee is entitled to attorney fees.

If the insurer fails to inspect the property or provide written or verbal authorization to begin repairs within 7 calendar days of first notice of the loss, the insurer waives its right to attorney fees.

Other Provisions

The PCB requires insurers to report by January 30, 2021, and each year thereafter, detailed data related to claims to OIR, including, at a minimum, specific data about claims adjustment and settlement timeframes and trends, detailing whether a claim was litigated or not litigated; by loss adjustment expenses; and by amount and type of attorney fees incurred or paid.

The new assignment agreement requirements are applicable to agreements entered into after July 1, 2018. The requirements do not apply to post-loss assignments to a subsequent purchaser of the property, power of attorney that grants specified parties authority to act for the insured in connection with the claim, or the liability coverages under a property insurance policy.

The PCB amends s. 627.422, F.S., codifying case law that bars a residential property insurance policy from prohibiting the assignment of post-loss benefits.

The PCB provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

²³ S. 627.70131, F.S., requires an insurer to pay or deny a claim or any portion of a claim within 90 days after first notice of loss, or of a reopened or supplemental property insurance claim.

²⁴ The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) was founded in 1918 and is the preeminent U.S. standards and conformity assessment organization. ANSI oversees the creation, promulgation, and use of thousands of norms and guidelines for businesses and business sectors throughout the United States, accredits organizations, and determines conformance to standards; See American National Standards Institute, About ANSI, available at: https://www.ansi.org/about_ansi/overview/overview (last accessed 11/9/17).

²⁵ Fees and costs are also recoverable under S. 57.105, F.S., which requires the award of attorney fees, paid in equal amounts by the losing party and the losing party's attorney, when the court finds that a claim or defense is not supported by necessary material facts or the material facts are not supported by the law.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- Section 1:** Creates s. 627.7152, F.S., relating to assignment agreements.
Section 2: Amends s. 627.422, F.S., relating to assignment of policies.
Section 3: Provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:
None.
2. Expenditures:
None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:
None.
2. Expenditures:
None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The PCB will have an indeterminate fiscal impact on insurers and vendors who enter into assignment agreements.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:
Not applicable. The PCB does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.
2. Other:
None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to property insurance assignment
 3 agreements; creating s. 627.7152, F.S.; providing
 4 definitions; providing requirements and limitations of
 5 assignment agreements; providing burden of proof;
 6 providing an assignment agreement does not affect
 7 managed repair arrangements under an insurance policy;
 8 providing an insured's payment obligations under an
 9 assignment agreement; requiring notice of intent to
 10 initiate litigation; specifying requirements for such
 11 notice; providing for an award of reasonable attorney
 12 fees relating to certain claims arising under an
 13 assignment agreement; requiring the Office of
 14 Insurance Regulation to require insurers to report
 15 specified data; providing applicability; amending s.
 16 627.422, F.S.; specifying certain residential property
 17 insurance policies may not prohibit assignment of
 18 post-loss benefits; providing an effective date.

19
 20 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

21
 22 Section 1. Section 627.7152, Florida Statutes, is created
 23 to read:

24 627.7152 Assignment agreements.—

25 (1) As used in this section, the term:

26 (a) "Assignment agreement" means a written instrument by
 27 which post-loss benefits under a residential property insurance
 28 policy are assigned to a person providing services to protect,
 29 repair, restore, or replace such property or to mitigate against
 30 further damage to such property.

31 (b) "Disputed amount" means the difference between the
 32 presuit settlement demand and the presuit settlement offer.

33 (c) "Judgment obtained" means damages recovered, if any,
 34 but does not include any amount awarded for interest, attorney
 35 fees, or costs.

36 (d) "Presuit settlement demand" means the presuit
 37 settlement demand made by the assignee in the written notice of
 38 intent to initiate litigation as required by paragraph (7) (a).

39 (e) "Presuit settlement offer" means the presuit
 40 settlement offer made by the insurer in its written response to
 41 the notice of intent to initiate litigation as required by
 42 paragraph (7) (b).

43 (2) An assignment agreement that does not comply with this
 44 subsection is invalid and unenforceable.

45 (a) An assignment agreement must:

46 1. Be in writing and executed concurrently by and between
 47 a named insured and the assignee.

48 2. Contain a provision that allows the assignor to rescind
 49 the assignment agreement, without a penalty, rescission fee, or
 50 cancellation fee, by having the assignor sign a notice within 7

51 business days after the execution date of the assignment
 52 agreement and by notifying the assignee of the rescission. The
 53 assignor may rescind the assignment agreement for any reason
 54 during the 7-day period. The assignor shall be responsible for
 55 payment for contracted work performed before the agreement is
 56 rescinded.

57 3. Contain a provision requiring the assignee to provide a
 58 copy of the executed assignment agreement to the insurer within
 59 3 business days after the date the assignment agreement is
 60 executed or the date work begins, whichever is earlier. Delivery
 61 may be made:

62 a. By personal service, overnight delivery, or electronic
 63 transmission, with evidence of delivery in the form of a receipt
 64 or other paper or electronic acknowledgement by the insurer; or

65 b. To the location designated for receipt of such
 66 agreements as specified in the policy.

67 4. Contain a written, itemized, per-unit cost estimate of
 68 the services to be performed by the assignee. If the statement
 69 of services includes a claim for water restoration services, the
 70 statement must also include proof that the assignee or
 71 subcontractor of the assignee possesses a valid certification
 72 from an entity that requires water remediation to be performed
 73 according to a standard that is approved by the American
 74 National Standards Institute.

75 5. Relate only to work to be performed by the assignee for

76 services to protect, repair, restore, or replace dwellings or
 77 structures or to mitigate against further damage to such
 78 property.

79 6. Contain the following notice in uppercase 14-point
 80 type:

81
 82 YOU ARE AGREEING TO GIVE UP CERTAIN RIGHTS YOU HAVE UNDER YOUR
 83 INSURANCE POLICY TO A THIRD PARTY WHICH MAY RESULT IN LITIGATION
 84 AGAINST YOUR INSURER. PLEASE READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS DOCUMENT
 85 BEFORE SIGNING IT. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO CANCEL THIS AGREEMENT
 86 WITHOUT PENALTY WITHIN 7 BUSINESS DAYS AFTER THE DATE THIS
 87 AGREEMENT IS EXECUTED. HOWEVER, YOU ARE OBLIGATED FOR PAYMENT OF
 88 ANY CONTRACTED WORK PERFORMED BEFORE THE AGREEMENT IS RESCINDED.
 89 THIS AGREEMENT DOES NOT CHANGE YOUR OBLIGATION TO PERFORM THE
 90 DUTIES REQUIRED UNDER YOUR PROPERTY INSURANCE POLICY.

91 (b) An assignment agreement may not contain:

92 1. A penalty or fee for rescission of the assignment
 93 agreement pursuant to subparagraph (a)2.;

94 2. A check or mortgage processing fee;

95 3. A penalty or fee for cancellation of the assignment
 96 agreement; or

97 4. An administrative fee.

98 (3) In a claim arising under an assignment agreement, an
 99 assignee has the burden to demonstrate that the insurer is not
 100 prejudiced by the failure of the assignee to:

- 101 (a) Maintain records of all services provided under an
 102 assignment agreement.
- 103 (b) Cooperate with the insurer in the investigation of a
 104 claim.
- 105 (c) Provide the insurer with requested records and
 106 documents related to the services provided and to permit the
 107 insurer to make copies of such records and documents.
- 108 (d) Deliver a copy of the executed assignment agreement to
 109 the insurer within 3 business days after the execution of the
 110 assignment agreement or work has begun, whichever is earlier.
- 111 (4) An assignee:
- 112 (a) Must provide the assignor with accurate and up-to-date
 113 revised statements of the scope of work to be performed as
 114 supplemental or additional repairs are required.
- 115 (b) Must perform the work to conform with current and
 116 accepted industry standards.
- 117 (c) May not seek payment from the assignor more than the
 118 applicable deductible under the policy unless the assignor chose
 119 to have additional work performed at the assignor's own expense.
- 120 (d) Must, as a condition precedent to filing suit under
 121 the policy, and if required by the insurer, submit to
 122 examinations under oath and recorded statements conducted by the
 123 insurer or the insurer's representative which are reasonably
 124 necessary, based on the scope of the work and the complexity of
 125 the claim, and limited to matters related to the services

126 provided, the cost of the services, and the assignment.

127 (e) Must, as a condition precedent to filing suit under
 128 the policy, and if required by the insurer, participate in
 129 appraisal or other alternative dispute resolution methods in
 130 accordance with the terms of the property insurance policy.

131 (5) An assignment agreement and this section do not modify
 132 or eliminate any term, condition, or defense relating to any
 133 managed repair arrangement provided for in the property
 134 insurance policy.

135 (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
 136 acceptance by an assignee of an assignment agreement is a waiver
 137 by the assignee and subcontractors of the assignee, of claims
 138 against named insureds for payments arising from the assignment
 139 agreement. The assignee and subcontractors may not collect or
 140 attempt to collect money from, maintain any action at law
 141 against, or claim a lien on the real property of an insured or
 142 report an insured to a credit agency for payments arising from
 143 the assignment agreement. However, named insureds remain
 144 responsible for the payment of any deductible amount under an
 145 insurance policy, any contracted work performed before the
 146 assignor rescinded the assignment agreement, and any betterment
 147 ordered and approved by the assignor. Such waiver remains in
 148 effect after rescission of the assignment agreement by the
 149 assignor or after a determination that the assignment agreement
 150 is invalid.

151 (7) (a) An assignee must provide the insurer and the
 152 assignor with a written notice of intent to initiate litigation
 153 before filing suit under the policy. Such notice must be served
 154 at least 10 business days before filing suit, but may not be
 155 served before the insurer has made a determination of coverage
 156 under s. 627.70131. The notice must specify the damages in
 157 dispute, the amount claimed, and any presuit settlement demand.
 158 Concurrent with the notice, and as a precondition to filing
 159 suit, the assignee must provide the insurer and the assignor a
 160 detailed written invoice or estimate, including itemized
 161 information on equipment, materials, and supplies; the number of
 162 labor hours; and, in the case of work performed, proof the work
 163 has been performed in accordance with current industry
 164 standards. If the invoice or estimate includes a claim for water
 165 restoration services, the assignee must provide proof of the
 166 certification required by subparagraph (2) (a) 4.

167 (b) An insurer must respond in writing to the notice
 168 within the 10-day period specified in paragraph (a) by making a
 169 presuit settlement offer or requiring appraisal or other method
 170 of alternative dispute resolution as may be provided in the
 171 policy. An insurer must have a procedure for the prompt
 172 investigation, review, and evaluation of the dispute stated in
 173 such notice and must investigate the claims contained in the
 174 notice in accordance with the Florida Insurance Code.

175 (8) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, in a

176 proceeding related to an assignment agreement for post-loss
 177 claims arising under a residential property insurance policy,
 178 attorney fees and costs may only be recovered by an assignee
 179 under s. 57.105 and this subsection.

180 (a) If the difference between the judgment obtained by the
 181 assignee and the presuit settlement offer is less than 25
 182 percent of the disputed amount, the insurer is entitled to an
 183 award of reasonable attorney fees. If the difference between the
 184 judgment obtained by the assignee and the presuit settlement
 185 offer is at least 25 percent but less than 50 percent of the
 186 disputed amount, no party is entitled to an award of attorney
 187 fees. If the difference between the judgment obtained by the
 188 assignee and the presuit settlement offer is at least 50 percent
 189 of the disputed amount, the assignee is entitled to an award of
 190 reasonable attorney fees.

191 (b) If the insurer fails either to inspect the property or
 192 to provide written or verbal authorization for repairs within 7
 193 calendar days after the first notice of loss, the insurer waives
 194 its right to an award of attorney fees under this subsection. If
 195 the failure to inspect the property or to provide written or
 196 verbal authorization for repairs was the result of an event for
 197 which the Governor had declared a state of emergency pursuant to
 198 s. 252.36, factors beyond the control of the insurer which
 199 reasonably prevented an inspection or written or verbal
 200 authorization for repairs, or the named insureds' failure or

201 inability to allow an inspection of the property after a request
 202 by the insurer, the insurer does not waive its right to an award
 203 of attorney fees under this subsection.

204 (9) This section does not apply to:

205 (a) An assignment, transfer, or conveyance granted to a
 206 subsequent purchaser of the property with an insurable interest
 207 in the property following a loss;

208 (b) A power of attorney under chapter 709 that grants to a
 209 management company, family member, guardian, or similarly
 210 situated person of an insured that includes the authority to act
 211 on behalf of an insured as it relates to a property insurance
 212 claim; or

213 (c) Liability coverage under a property insurance policy.

214 (10) The office shall require each insurer to report by
 215 January 30, 2021, and each year thereafter, data on each
 216 residential property insurance claim paid in the prior calendar
 217 year pursuant to an assignment agreement. Such data must
 218 include, but are not limited to, specific data about claims
 219 adjustment and settlement timeframes and trends, grouped by
 220 whether litigated or not litigated; by loss adjustment expenses;
 221 and by the amount and type of attorney fees incurred or paid.

222 (11) This section applies to assignment agreements
 223 executed after July 1, 2018.

224 Section 2. Section 627.422, Florida Statutes, is amended
 225 to read:

226 627.422 Assignment of policies or post-loss benefits.—A
 227 policy may be assignable, or not assignable, as provided by its
 228 terms.

229 (1) LIFE OR HEALTH INSURANCE POLICIES.—Subject to its
 230 terms relating to assignability, any life or health insurance
 231 policy under the terms of which the beneficiary may be changed
 232 upon the sole request of the policyowner may be assigned either
 233 by pledge or transfer of title, by an assignment executed by the
 234 policyowner alone and delivered to the insurer, whether or not
 235 the pledgee or assignee is the insurer. Any such assignment
 236 shall entitle the insurer to deal with the assignee as the owner
 237 or pledgee of the policy in accordance with the terms of the
 238 assignment, until the insurer has received at its home office
 239 written notice of termination of the assignment or pledge or
 240 written notice by or on behalf of some other person claiming
 241 some interest in the policy in conflict with the assignment.

242 (2) POST-LOSS BENEFITS UNDER CERTAIN PROPERTY INSURANCE
 243 POLICIES.—A personal lines residential property insurance policy
 244 or a commercial residential property insurance policy may not
 245 prohibit the assignment of post-loss benefits.

246 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.



Amendment No.

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	—	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	—	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	—	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	—	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	—	(Y/N)
OTHER	_____	

1 Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Judiciary Committee
 2 Representative Geller offered the following:

Amendment

Remove lines 120-127 and insert:

(d) Must, as a condition precedent to filing suit under

Office of State
Courts Administrator



Accessible • Fair • Effective • Responsive • Accountable

Criminal Justice Data Collection Maintained by the State Courts System

House Judiciary Committee

November 14, 2017

Overview of Court-Maintained Databases

Appellate Court Data

- Electronic Florida Appellate Courts Technology Solution (eFACTS)

Trial Court Data

- Criminal Transaction System (CTS)
- Summary Reporting System (SRS)
- Uniform Data Reporting (UDR)
- Florida Drug Court Case Management System (FDCCMS)

Electronic Florida Appellate Courts Technology Solution (eFACTS)

Electronic Florida Appellate Courts Technology Solution (eFACTS)

- eFACTS is the Case Management System for the Florida Supreme Court and District Courts of Appeal.
- eFACTS enables statewide reporting.

Electronic Florida Appellate Courts Technology Solution (eFACTS)

- Examples of appellate criminal data elements available include case number, type of case, and filing date.
- Examples of appellate criminal data reports available include number of filings by type of case, age of pending cases, and time from filing to disposition.

Criminal Transaction System (CTS)

Criminal Transaction System (CTS)

- OSCA extracts records from the Offender Based Transaction System to create the CTS.
- The use of criminal case data contained in the CTS is to aggregate criminal filings and dispositions.
- 60 data elements collected.
- Multiple uses including judicial certification, funding methodology, statute specific bill analysis, and requests for statistics.

Criminal Transaction System (CTS)

- Examples of CTS criminal data elements available include case number, statute number, arrest date, prosecutor filing date, and court decision date.
- Examples of CTS criminal data reports available include number of filings, dispositions, bond hearings, and clearance rates.

Summary Reporting System (SRS)

Summary Reporting System (SRS)

- The SRS is derived from CTS and paper reports from the Clerks of Court.
- The purpose of the SRS is to provide data which assists the Supreme Court in its management and oversight role.
- The type of data provided include aggregate case filings, dispositions, and reopenings.
- The aggregate filings are the primary data for the annual certification of judicial need.

Summary Reporting System (SRS)

- Examples of SRS criminal data elements available include filings, pleas, and bond hearings.
- Examples of SRS criminal data reports available include number of filings, dispositions, and bond hearings.

Judicial Data Management System (JDMS)

Phase One is the creation of the Uniform Case Reporting (UCR) database. The UCR represents a much needed modernization of the older SRS case reporting requirements.

Uniform Data Reporting (UDR)

Uniform Data Reporting (UDR)

- The UDR is transmitted by trial court administration through a web application.
- The purpose of the UDR is to assist in court management of resources and measurement of performance and accountability.
- UDR elements (court reporting, court interpreting, court experts).
- The UDR helps with allocations and funding requests.

Florida Drug Court Case Management System (FDCCMS)

Florida Drug Court Case Management System (FDCCMS)

- The purpose of FDCCMS data is to assist in managing cases in problem-solving courts.
- 70 problem-solving courts collecting criminal justice data.
- Available data include admissions, client name, adjudicated offense, arrest date, and arraignment date.

Questions?



FLORIDA
**COURT CLERKS &
COMPTROLLERS**

Criminal Court Case Data Collection

November 14, 2017

CCIS Background



CCIS

Comprehensive Case Information System

- ✓ Statewide Court Case Data and Records
- ✓ Florida Statute - 28.24(12)(e)
- ✓ Provides controlled access to court records for governmental agencies

CCIS Background

- Established in 2002 as an initiative to view court case information across county and circuit lines
- Developed and maintained by Florida's Clerks, pursuant to s. 28.24(12)(e), Florida Statutes
- CCIS provides a method to share and report information related to all court cases maintained by the Clerks
- Provides a statewide methodology for data sharing among the judiciary, criminal justice and information user agencies
- Searchable by name or case number, through a secured point of access, and is available 24/7

CCIS – Current Statutory Language

- ▶ 28.2405 Comprehensive Case Information System.—All clerks of the circuit court shall participate in the Comprehensive Case Information System of the Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptrollers, Inc., and shall submit electronic case data to the system based on the case types designated by the Supreme Court.

Criminal Court Case Data Collection

Data Providers

Local/State Law Enforcement:
Arrests

State's Attorney:
Direct Files

Dept. Of Juvenile Justice

Florida Courts E-Filing Portal
(State's Attorney, Private Attorneys)

Data Custodians

Clerk's CMS
(Local)

CCIS Portal
(Statewide)

Data Consumers

FDLE/FBI

Dept. of Corrections

DHSMV

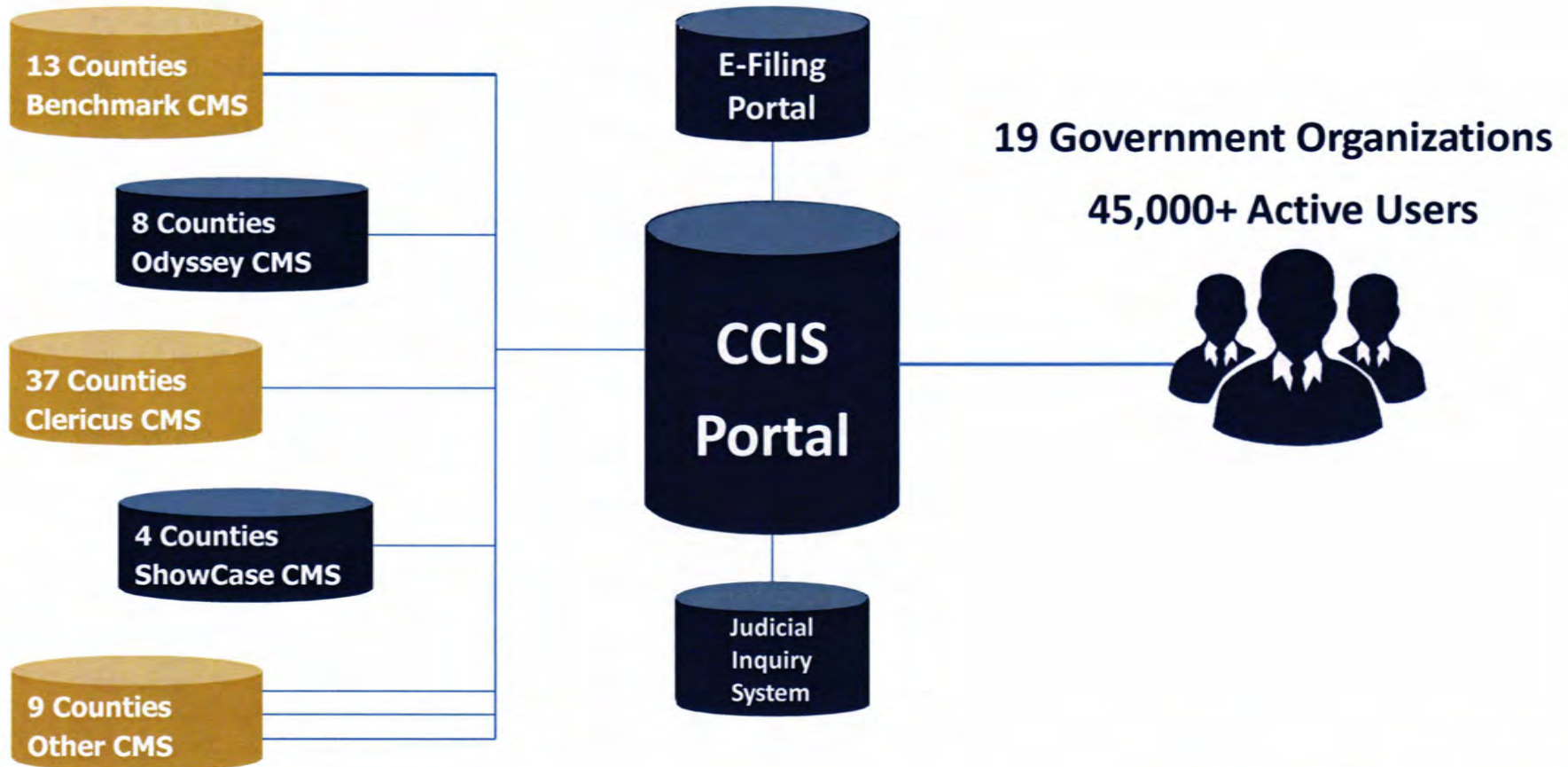
Courts

Governmental and Public Access

OBTS
Commitment
TCATS
SRS

CCIS is an Internet Portal used for accessing Clerk Court Data Statewide

67 Clerks of the Court



CCIS – Current Available Data

- ✦ All Court Case Types in the 67 Clerks' offices
 - ✦ Criminal, Civil, Juvenile, Probate, Traffic
- ✦ Data Elements
 - ✦ Individual Name Demographic Information
 - ✦ Case/Charge Information
 - ✦ Court Events
 - ✦ Progress Dockets
 - ✦ Financial (Assessments/Collections)
 - ✦ Warrant/Summons Information
 - ✦ Sentencing Information
 - ✦ Document images
- ✦ 150+ Million Cases, 400+ Million Names

CCIS Criminal Data Elements Available Searchable

- ✦ Case status
- ✦ Defendant's zip code
- ✦ Defendant's indigent status
- ✦ Initial appearance/arraignment date?
- ✦ Plea date
- ✦ Cash bond payment (Y/N)
- ✦ Deferred prosecution/pretrial diversion hearing date
- ✦ Dates for all court appearances
- ✦ Dates for all failures to appear in court
- ✦ Judicial transfer date
- ✦ Trial date
- ✦ Attorney assignment date
- ✦ Attorney withdrawal date
- ✦ Fine amount balance/payment to date
- ✦ Court fees amount balance/payment to date
- ✦ Restitution amount collected by the court
- ✦ Restitution amount paid to victims/survivors
- ✦ Domestic violence flag
- ✦ Charge description (for referral, filing and conviction charges)
- ✦ Charge modifiers (for referral, filing and conviction charges)
- ✦ Attorney name
- ✦ Defendant's name
- ✦ Defendant's DOB
- ✦ Defendant's race and ethnicity

CCIS Criminal Data Elements Available Searchable

- Charge disposition
- Deferred prosecution/pretrial diversion agreement date
- Bond hearing date
- Sentence length
- Case docket number
- County
- Filing date
- Disposition date
- Offense date
- Defendant's sex
- Arrest date
- Charge sequence number (for referral, filing, and conviction charges)
- Charge statute (for referral, filing, and conviction charges)
- Charge type (Felony, misdemeanor) (for referral, filing and conviction charges)
- Charge class severity (for referral, filing and conviction charges)
- Charge disposition date
- Defense attorney type
- Sentence date
- Sentence type
- Sentence conditions
- Fine amount
- Court fees amount
- Restitution amount ordered
- Number of judges, magistrates, court commissioners or their equivalents who see nonappellate, adult criminal cases)

CCIS Criminal Data Elements Available Viewable

- ▶ Pretrial release decision
- ▶ Booking date
- ▶ Release date
- ▶ Cash bond amount
- ▶ Bond revocation due to new offense
- ▶ Bond revocations due to FTA
- ▶ Bond revocations due to technical violation
- ▶ Bond setting date Bond
- ▶ modification date Bond
- ▶ posting date Bond
- ▶ motion date Discovery
- ▶ motion date
- ▶ Speedy trial motion date
- ▶ Dismissal motion date

CCIS Current Users

- CCIS Users are restricted to governmental agencies from the Federal, State and Local levels
- Each user is assigned a security level which complies with access to court records as defined in Florida Statutes
- There are 45,000+ active users

CCIS “Power User” Agencies

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Active Users</u>
FLORIDA DEPT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	5905
FLORIDA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS	2922
FLORIDA COUNTY SHERIFF	2721
FLORIDA STATE ATTORNEY	2239
FLORIDA DEPT OF REVENUE	2054
FLORIDA LOCAL POLICE	1610
FLORIDA PUBLIC DEFENDER	1546
U S DEPT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	1532
FLORIDA COURTS (20 CIRCUITS AND 5 DCAS)	952
FLORIDA DEPT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE	588
FLORIDA DEPT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY & MOTOR VEHICLES	543
FLORIDA DEPT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	520
FLORIDA ATTORNEY GENERAL	447
U S PROBATION OFFICE	437
FLORIDA FISH & WILDLIFE COMMISSION	433

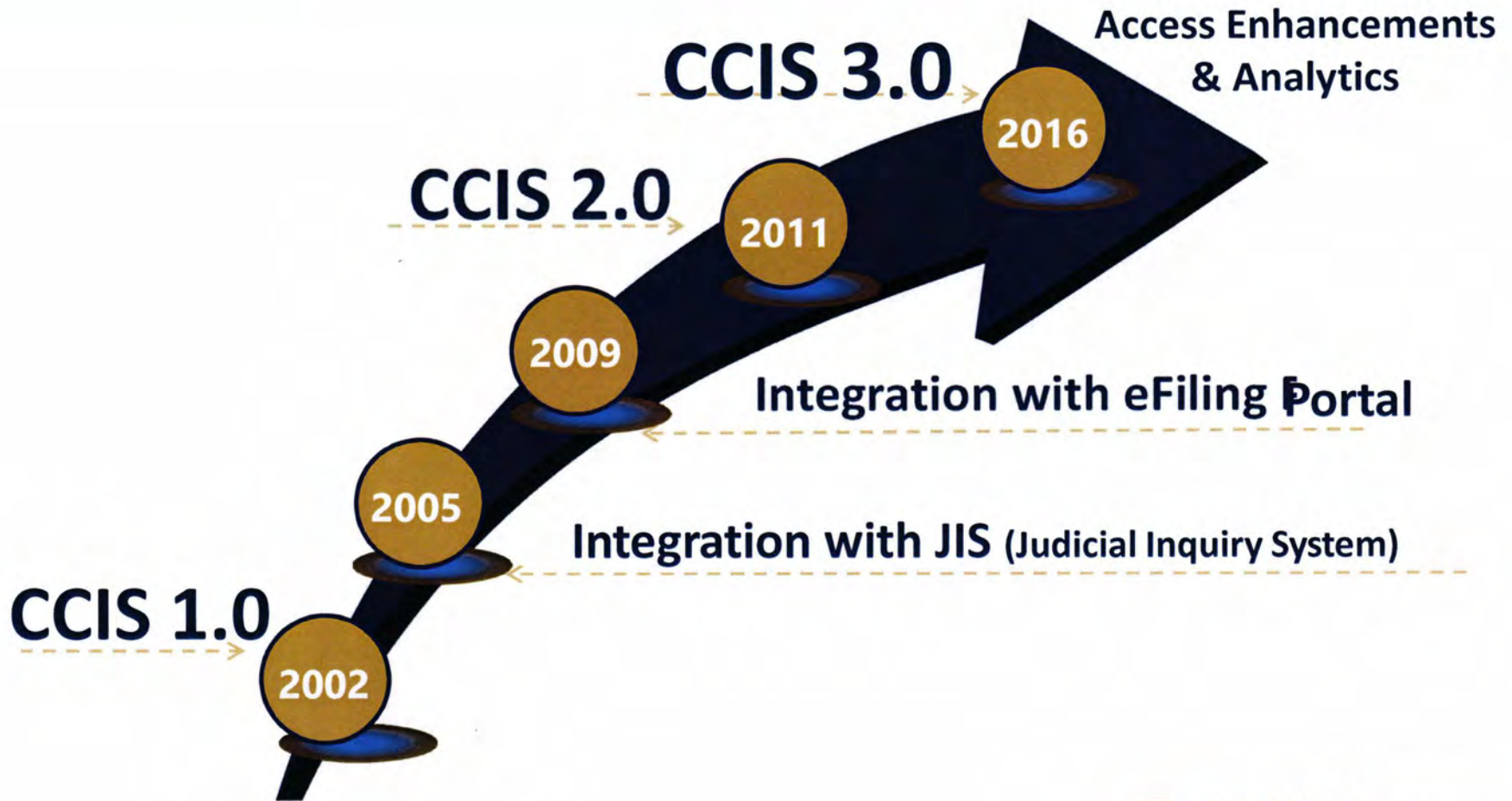
Data Source for Court's Judicial Inquiry System (JIS) Since 2006

✦ CCIS is the sole provider of *Court Case Data* to JIS

JIS is a web-based system that enables judges, judicial staff, and other governmental entities to access multiple data sources through one point of entry. The system is a secure, anywhere access system where a single query can gather information from many different data sources and display the information in a user friendly format. Through JIS, information is streamlined from a variety of local, state, and federal agencies.

The CCIS – JIS interface is governed by a Memorandum of Understanding with the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)

CCIS Version History



CCIS 3.0 Benefits



CCIS 3.0 Provides:

- ✓ **Real-time Case Data**
Local CMS sends new or changed data to CCIS immediately
- ✓ **Access to Electronic Court Documents**
Court documents are retrieved from local CMS in real-time
- ✓ **More Case Information**
Additional data in local databases retrieved in real-time
- ✓ **Enhanced Search**
Additional data elements added to improve search capabilities



Data Quality Management (DQM) Program

CCIS Data Quality Management Framework and Charter

Local CMS Data - Quality Assurance

- ✦ Work with Courts on standardizing judicial assignments and processes for closing, reassigning, reopening; error correction processes

Local CMS Data Transfer to CCIS - Quality Assurance

- ✦ Systematic monitoring and resolving any issues

CCIS Data Translation/Standardization - Quality Assurance

- ✦ Analytics and Reporting reconciliation, identification of standardization needed for court processes and performance standards

Security - Quality Assurance

- ✦ Access to statewide data and auditing compliance with AOSC17-47

Long Term Sustainability

- ✦ Best practices, standards, policies, procedures and consistent auditing

Florida Clerks IT Strategic Plan
2017-2018





QUESTIONS

Florida Department of Corrections



House Judiciary Committee

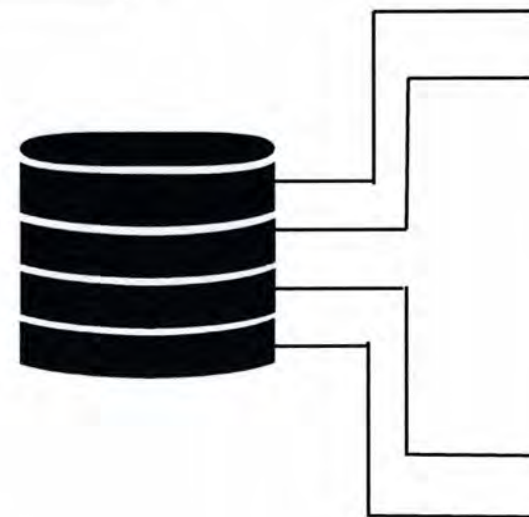
Overview of FDC Criminal Justice Data

David Ensley

Chief of Research and Data Analysis

Data Sources for FDC

- Sentencing information received from The Clerk of Court
- Sentencing scoresheets received from The Clerk of Court
- Criminal history information received from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement
- Background information self-reported by an inmate



Where is the Data Stored?

- FDC's data system, Offender Based Information System (OBIS), is located on a mainframe maintained by the Agency for State Technology's State Data Center in Tallahassee
- Thousands of FDC employees around the state, including facilities and probation offices, enter data into OBIS every day



Types of Data

Sentencing Information

- Sentence Components: offense of conviction, offense date, imposed date, pre-sentence credit, sentence length, special provisions
- Scoresheet Information: county of conviction, calculated points

Criminal History Information

- Arrest History: offense, dates, disposition

Demographic and Background Information

- Marital status, employment history, education

Operational Information

- Gang affiliation, substance abuse treatment needs, Tests of Adult Basic Education, Spectrum assessment, job assignments, program participation, disciplinary reports, employer (for probationers)



What is it used for?

- FDC uses information it receives for a variety of operational functions:
 - Inmate custody level; housing level
 - Inmate release date per s. 944.275, F.S.
 - Court information used for an offender's conditions of supervision
 - Inmate and offender search capabilities on FDC's webpage using "Offender Search" <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/>
 - Statutorily required reports
 - Sentencing Scoresheet Compliance Report per s. 921.002(4)(c), F.S.
 - State Correctional System Annual Report per s. 944.801(1)(f), F.S.



What is it used for?

- FDC also shares data with law enforcement and other state and federal agencies per statute, federal law and other directives, i.e. Memoranda of Understanding or Data Sharing Agreements. Examples include:
 - Florida Department of Law Enforcement for criminal history information and to assist with the Sexual Offender and Predator Registry
 - Upon inmate release, FDC shares data with local law enforcement in the county the inmate is returning to that details the inmates criminal history
 - The Florida Department of Children and Families as part of the Sexually Violent Predator Program
 - The Florida Commission on Offender Review for when an inmate is released under Conditional Release or Addiction Recovery Supervision



What is it used for?

- FDC also shares data with law enforcement and other state and federal agencies per statute, federal law and other directives, i.e. Memoranda of Understanding or Data Sharing Agreements. Examples include:
 - The Office of Economic and Demographic research to assist with prison population projections (as part of the Criminal Justice Estimating Conference) and legislative bill analysis
 - The Social Security Administration, Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles, and Florida Department of Health to assist with getting valid IDs, birth certificates, and other documentation for inmates before they are released



David Ensley
Chief of Research and Data Analysis
Florida Department of Corrections
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Additional information is available at:

<http://www.dc.state.fl.us/OffenderSearch/InmateInfoMenu.aspx>

<http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/index.html>

<http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/criminaljustice/index.cfm>



Criminal Justice Data Collection

Florida Sheriffs Association
House Judiciary Committee
November 14, 2017



ARE THE
SERVANTS OF GOD,
CALLED THE
OF GOD.
ANTHONY P.

SHERIFFS & COUNTY JAILS

- **Sheriffs operate jails in 58 counties**
- **9 counties where the sheriff does not operate the jail**
 - Escambia, Okaloosa, Jackson, Gulf, Volusia, Orange, Osceola, Miami-Dade and Citrus (private)
- **Jails range in size**
 - Large (3,800 – 2,800 inmates)
 - Miami-Dade, Broward, Hillsborough, Duval
 - Medium (1,000 – 600 inmates)
 - Leon, Charlotte, Alachua, Hernando
 - Small (Less than 300 inmates)
 - Columbia, Jackson, Liberty, Union



WHAT TYPES OF DATA COLLECTED

- **Inmate data can vary by county to county but usually consists of the following:**
 - Jail capacity (number of inmates a jail can house)
 - Average daily jail inmate count (number of inmates actually in the jail on a given day)
 - Per diem (daily costs of housing and caring for inmate)
 - Demographic data (age, gender, race, etc.)
 - Criminal charges
 - Custody levels
 - Medical information



WHAT TYPES OF DATA COLLECTED

- **Inmate data collected can also include:**
 - Number of arrests by agency that books people into the jail (sheriff, city police departments, FHP, etc.)
 - Percentage of inmates who are felony or misdemeanor pre-trial detainees vs. county jail sentenced felons or misdemeanants.
 - Average length of stay
 - Inmate behavioral information:
 - Attacks on staff
 - Inmate fights
 - Suicide attempts
 - Jail use of force data
 - Jail contraband information



WHERE IS THE DATA STORED

- **Varies greatly by county to county**
- **Jails dealing with large number of inmates have systems where data is inputted and can then generate reports**
 - These systems could be created in-house or purchased from a vendor
- **Smaller jails have created their own databases using Microsoft Access or other general templates**



WHAT IS THIS DATA USED FOR?

- **Managing the daily operations of the jail**
 - Custody level
 - Number of meals each day
 - Court appearances and release dates
 - Detect overall safety trends within a jail
- **Medical data can be used to keep inmates healthy and control outside medical costs**
- **Verifying total jail costs in order to justify yearly budgets that are approved by their county commission**
- **Ultimately, this data is used to ensure proper staffing to ensure jails remain safe**



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**Florida Department of Law
Enforcement**

Criminal Justice Information Services

House Judiciary Committee

November 14, 2017

CCH

(Computerized Criminal History)

RAP Sheet

Persons

Demographics
Biographics:
Name(s), Age, Sex,
Race Hair/Eye
Color, Height,
Weight, Address,
Occupation, SSN,
etc.

Arrest
(Booking)

Date of Arrest,
Arresting Agency,
Arrest Charges and
Level, OBTS number

Judicial
(Prosecution
and Court)

Circuit, Filed
Charges, Level,
Disposition,
Sentence and
Provisions

Custody

Incarceration
Data

Computerized Criminal History (CCH)

- CCH – Florida Rap Sheets
 - National repository for Florida Criminal History Record Information (CHRI)
 - Subject's Descriptive Information Segment
 - Arrest Segment
 - Judicial Segment
 - Custody Segment
- **Governance**
 - S. 943.053, F.S. Dissemination of criminal justice information
 - S. 943.0543, F.S. National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact; ratification and implementation

Computerized Criminal History (CCH)

- CCH – Florida RAP Sheets
 - Input Sources:
 - Booking facilities via BIS
 - Clerks of Court via Logan
 - DC Reception Centers via BIS
 - Sex Offender Registration via BIS
 - FBI III
 - Output Destinations
 - Same as above
 - 50 States, Federal Agencies, Qualified Entities, Regulatory Agencies, Public

Biometric Identification System

Biometrics

Booking/
Custody/
Registrations/
Civil
Applicants

Rapid
Identification

Crime Scene

Fingerprints, Palm
Prints, Mugshots,
Scars, Marks &
Tattoos

Arrest Event Data
Demographic/
Biographic Data
Registration Data
Civil Pointer Data

Identity, RAP
Sheet, Warrants,
FCIC/NCIC Hot
Files

Crime Scene
Latent Prints, Cold
Case Prints

Biometric Identification System (BIS)

- **BIS –**

- Input Sources:

- Jail/Booking Facilities
 - DC Reception Centers
 - Sex Offender Registration Sites
 - Applicant Processing Facilities (e.g. Disney)
 - Crime Laboratories

- Output Destinations:

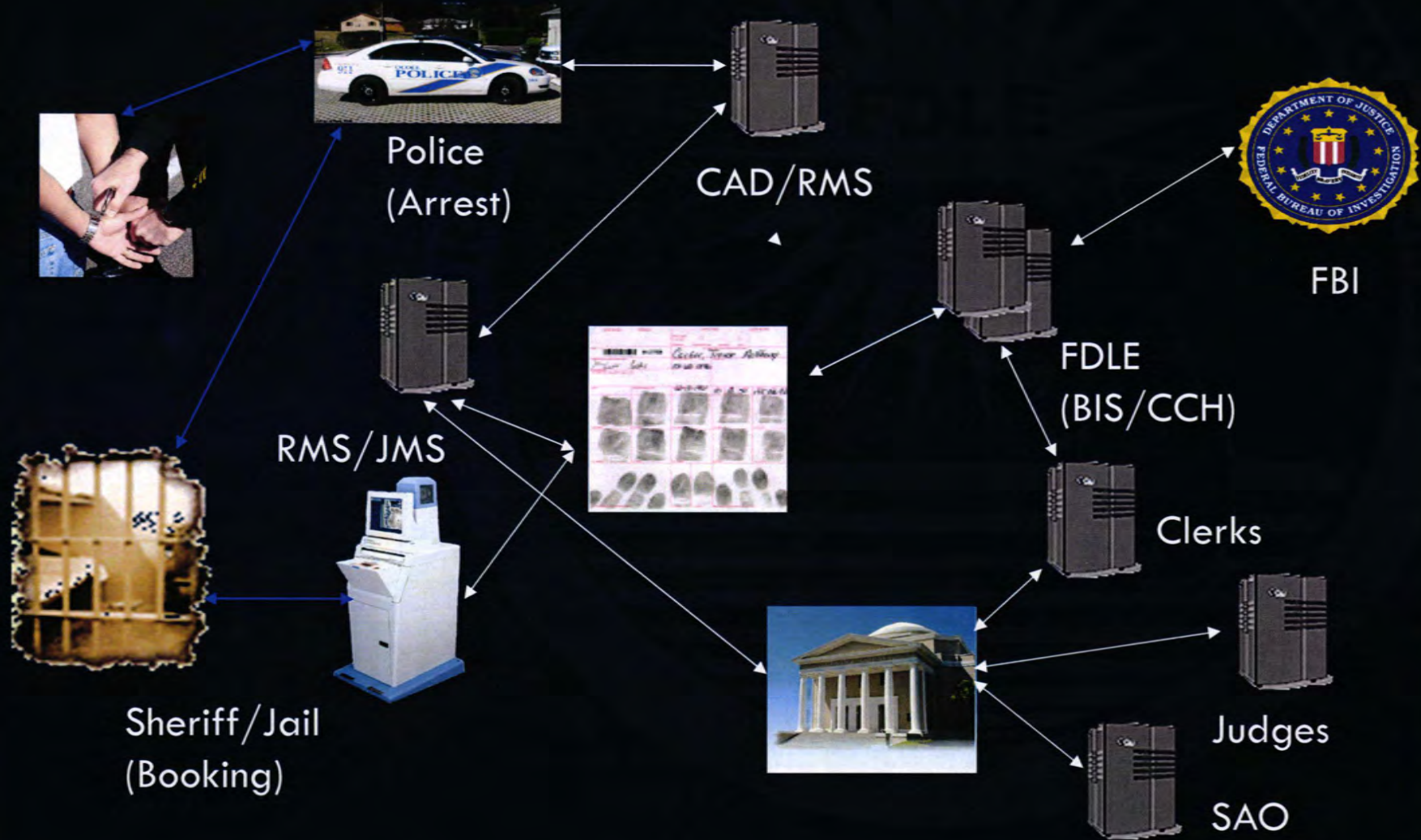
- Same as above
 - CCH
 - FALCON/Rapid-ID
 - FBI NGI



- **Governance**

- S. 943.053, F.S. Dissemination of criminal justice information
 - S. 943.0543, F.S. National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact; ratification and implementation

CCH/BIS – Rapsheet creation



Florida Crime Information Center

Persons

Articles

Vehicles
Boats

Protection
Orders, Violent
Felons,
Fugitives, Writs
of Bodily
Attachment

Wanted,
Missing,
Unidentified,
Sex Offenders,
KST

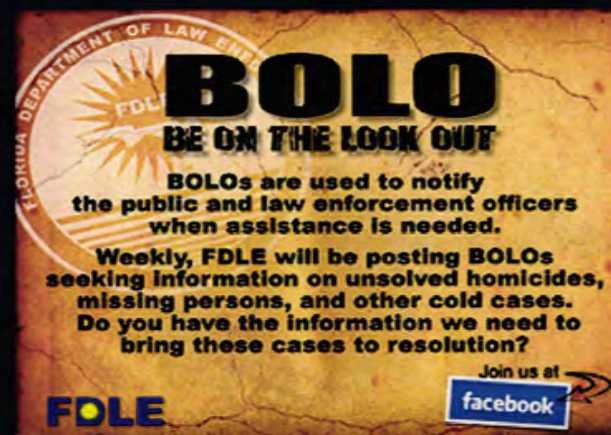
Stolen Guns,
Recovered
Guns

Securities,
Property,
Identification

Stolen:
Vehicles/Boats
& Parts,
License Plates,
etc.

Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC)

- **FCIC –**
 - Input Sources:
 - Law Enforcement
 - FCIC provides connectivity to:
 - DHSMV
 - NCIC
 - Nlets
 - Output Destinations:
 - Law Enforcement
 - 50 States, Federal Agencies, RCMP, Interpol
 - Used for rapid (sub-second) communications:
 - Be On the Look Out - BOLO
 - All Points Bulletin – APB
 - Florida Administrative Message - FAM
 - Contains additional 'Hot Files' not stored in NCIC
- **Governance**
 - S. 943.05(2)(a), (c), F.S.



Florida Data Sharing Project (Florida LINx, SouthEast LINx)

Calls for
Service
(911)/
Incidents

Suspicious
Activity
Reports

Field
Investigative
Reports

Structured and
Non-Structured
(Narrative)
Data

Non-Structured

Non-Structured

Florida Data Sharing Project

- **Input Sources:**
 - Law Enforcement:
 - Records Management Systems
 - Computer Aided Dispatch Systems
- **Output Destination:**
 - Law Enforcement Investigative 'pointer' system
 - Link analysis for crime investigations
- **Governance:**
 - Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC)

Future:

Florida Incident Based Reporting System

Incident
Reports

Use of Force

Hate Crime/
Human
Trafficking/
Cargo Theft

Structured
Incidents Data
for Uniform
Crime Reporting
Statistics

Structured
Investigative
Reports on the
Use of Force by
LEO

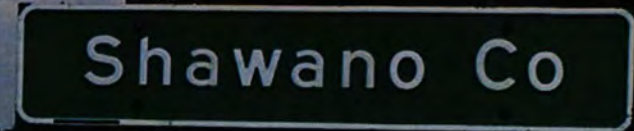
Collapsing
Previously
Separate
Reporting

Florida Incident Based Reporting System

- Input Sources:
 - Law Enforcement:
 - Records Management Systems
- Output Destination:
 - FBI Uniform Crime Reporting – Crime Statistics
 - Law Enforcement/Public Safety
 - Public
- **Governance:**
 - FBI Advisory Policy Board



MEASURES
FOR JUSTICE



Measuring justice, one county at a time.

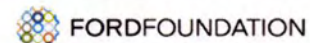
Assessing and comparing the performance of the entire criminal justice system.



CHAN
ZUCKERBERG
INITIATIVE



MacArthur Foundation



laura and john arnold foundation*



Our Measures

ASSESSING PERFORMANCE ACROSS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM



Where Does the Money Go?



\$50,000 in Jail

\$64/Day



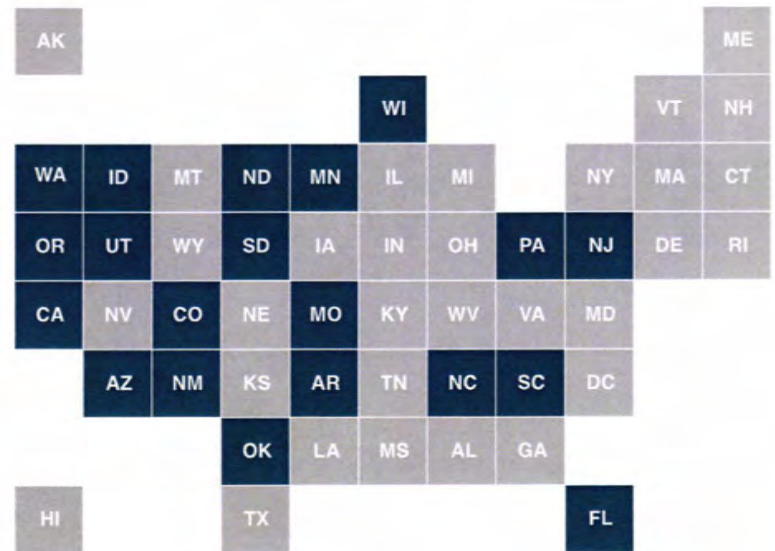
\$1.2 Billion/Year

20 States by 2020

TODAY

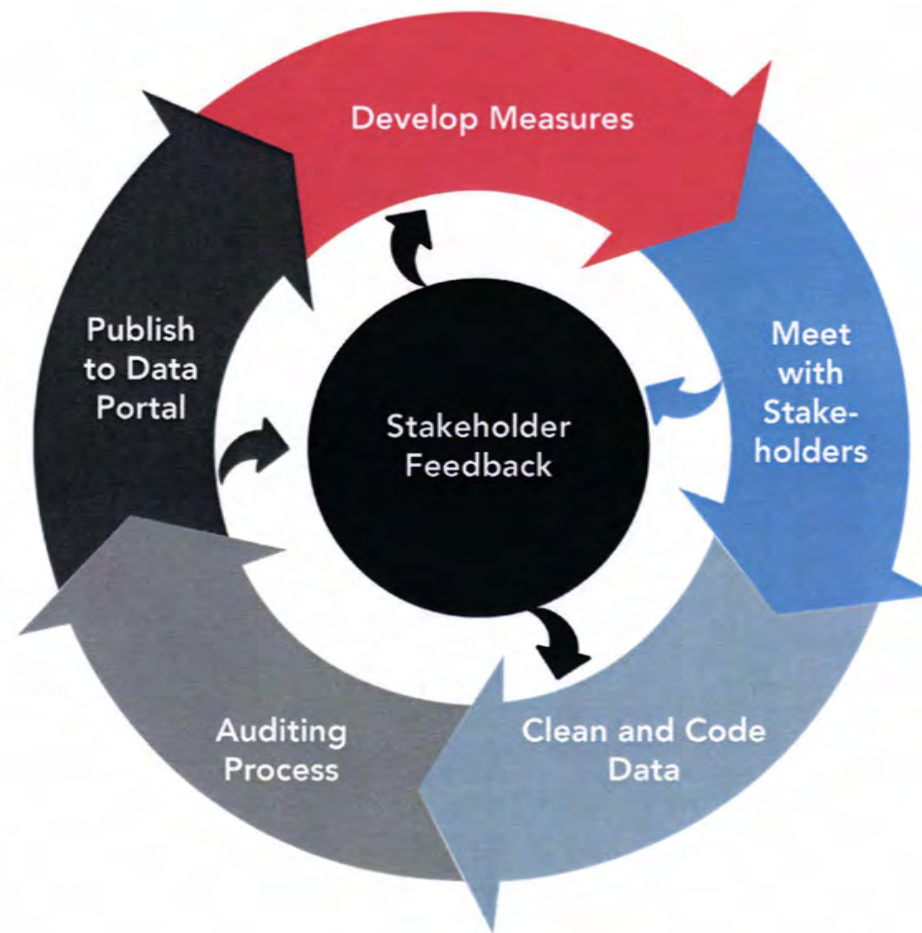


2020



Data Processing Feedback Methodology

CONSTANT FEEDBACK AND IMPROVEMENT



Our Mission

USING DATA TO MEASURE COUNTY-LEVEL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS.

Individual-level data collection

Collect info on every person processed throughout the entire criminal justice system.

Analytics

Analyze data and feed them through our Measures to assess performance across the entire criminal justice system.



Fair Process



Public Safety



Fiscal Responsibility

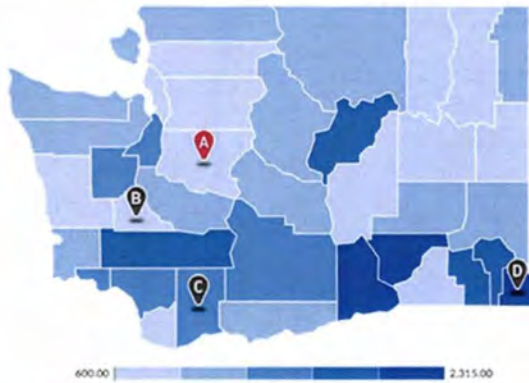
Compare, Share, Act

Compare and share Measures and practices using the MFJ Data Portal to enable action – systemic change.

Data Portal Highlights

Court Fees and Fines

Median amount assessed to convicted defendants.

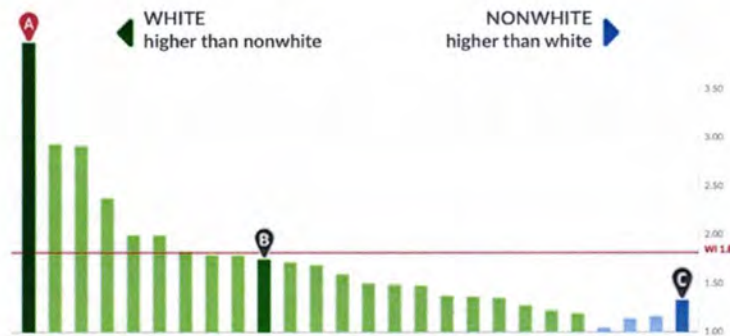


A In King County, WA, the median amount of fees and fines assessed to convicted defendants in 2009-2013 was \$600.

Washington	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>
	King WA	Thurston WA	Skamania WA	Asotin WA
\$800	\$600	\$900	\$1,373	\$2,315

Pretrial Misdemeanor Diversions

Cases diverted from traditional case processing.



A In Kenosha County, WI, white defendants with a nonviolent misdemeanor case with no prior convictions received pretrial diversion more often than nonwhite defendants by a ratio of 3.98 to 1.

Wisconsin	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>
	Kenosha WI	Winnebago WI	Portage WI
1.82 white to 1 nonwhite	3.98 white to 1 nonwhite	1.75 white to 1 nonwhite	1 white to 1.33 nonwhite

AVAILABLE FILTERS

- Race / Ethnicity
- Indigent Status
- Sex
- Age
- Offense Severity
- Offense Type
- Attorney Type
- Drug Type
- Court Type

Big Data Solves Big Problems

EARLY ADOPTERS

“I learned more from two hours of looking at MFJ’s data than I have in nine years of conducting performance analysis myself.”

CHRISTIAN GOSSETT

District Attorney for Winnebago County, Wisconsin

HELPING THE D.A.:

- ✓ Reduce number of people in jail because they are poor.
- ✓ Address racial disparity for “diversions” out of system.
- ✓ Save \$45,000 annually.